

## Economic Impact of Travel & Tourism - Employment

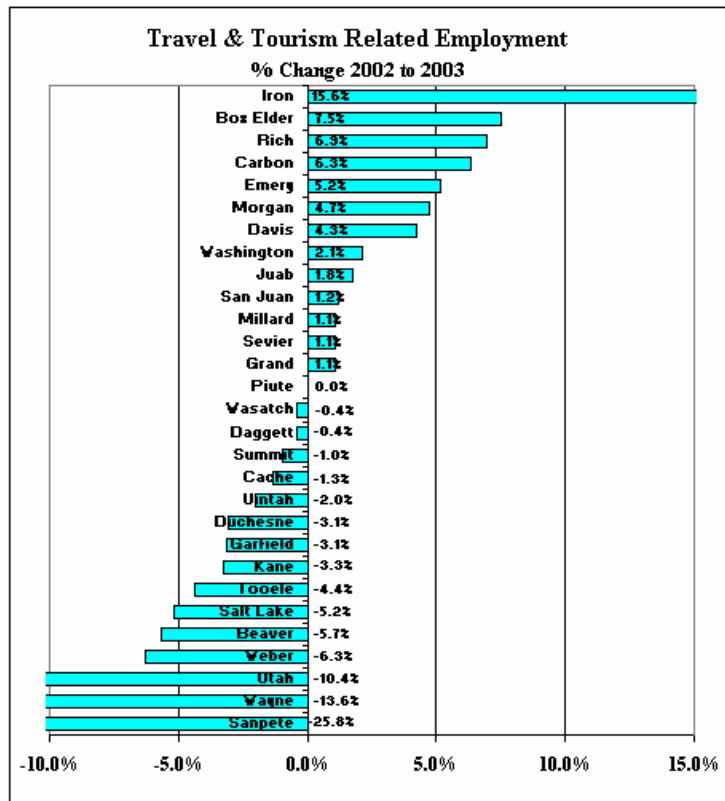
Rank	County	2003 Tourism Employment	Percent of State Total	Rank	County	2003 Tourism Employment	Percent of State Total
1	Salt Lake	40,044	41.1%	16	Kane	1,012	1.0%
2	Davis	7,915	8.1%	17	Garfield	904	0.9%
3	Utah	7,632	7.8%	18	Box Elder	860	0.9%
4	Summit	7,117	7.3%	19	Duchesne	695	0.7%
5	Weber	7,000	7.2%	20	Millard	643	0.7%
6	Washington	6,570	6.7%	21	Sanpete	520	0.5%
7	Cache	2,526	2.6%	22	Juab	513	0.5%
8	Grand	1,999	2.0%	23	Beaver	499	0.5%
9	Iron	1,848	1.9%	24	Emery	386	0.4%
10	Uintah	1,628	1.7%	25	Wayne	267	0.3%
11	Tooele	1,435	1.5%	26	Daggett	257	0.3%
12	Wasatch	1,312	1.3%	27	Morgan	221	0.2%
13	Sevier	1,237	1.3%	28	Rich	216	0.2%
14	Carbon	1,125	1.2%	29	Piute	51	0.1%
15	San Juan	1,083	1.1%				

## Travel & Recreation-Related Employment 1998 to 2003

County	1998	1999	2000	2001(old)	2001(new)	2002(r)	2003	% Change 2002-2003
Beaver	450	451	464	459	495	529	499	-5.7%
Box Elder	688	727	718	705	794	800	860	7.5%
Cache	1,379	1,419	1,454	1,449	2,161	2,560	2,526	-1.3%
Carbon	751	727	635	649	988	1,058	1,125	6.3%
Daggett	194	206	222	208	299	258	257	-0.4%
Davis	4,922	5,111	5,340	5,521	8,219	7,592	7,915	4.3%
Duchesne	479	483	497	503	650	717	695	-3.1%
Emery	280	258	253	270	443	367	386	5.2%
Garfield	974	1,114	1,038	1,011	1,043	933	904	-3.1%
Grand	1,827	1,898	1,878	1,920	2,040	1,978	1,999	1.1%
Iron	1,603	1,504	1,484	1,501	1,148	1,599	1,848	15.6%
Juab	345	358	338	363	520	504	513	1.8%
Kane	1,031	929	909	894	1,162	1,046	1,012	-3.3%
Millard	449	464	450	457	619	636	643	1.1%
Morgan	121	128	129	140	194	211	221	4.7%
Piute	23	32	35	40	59	51	51	0.0%
Rich	172	183	191	199	173	202	216	6.9%
Salt Lake	36,662	38,197	39,013	40,049	42,796	42,236	40,044	-5.2%
San Juan	829	857	816	744	803	1,070	1,083	1.2%
Sanpete	448	441	458	424	786	701	520	-25.8%
Sevier	680	673	671	675	1,178	1,224	1,237	1.1%
Summit	5,695	5,924	6,290	6,622	7,108	7,188	7,117	-1.0%
Tooele	616	676	726	748	1,018	1,501	1,435	-4.4%
Uintah	811	843	866	867	1,459	1,661	1,628	-2.0%
Utah	5,400	5,578	5,883	6,133	8,722	8,521	7,632	-10.4%
Wasatch	823	898	932	936	1,353	1,317	1,312	-0.4%
Washington	4,131	4,319	4,415	4,571	6,844	6,433	6,570	2.1%
Wayne	249	242	260	255	294	309	267	-13.6%
Weber	3,841	4,075	4,092	4,233	8,005	7,472	7,000	-6.3%
<b>State of Utah</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>121,500</b>	<b>125,500</b>	<b>128,500</b>	<b>101,409</b>	<b>106,700</b>	<b>108,683</b>	<b>1.9%</b>

Note: 2001(o) represents statistics using a prior year's methodology (old). 2001(n) represents statistics using the current methodology. See the methodology section in the appendix for details.

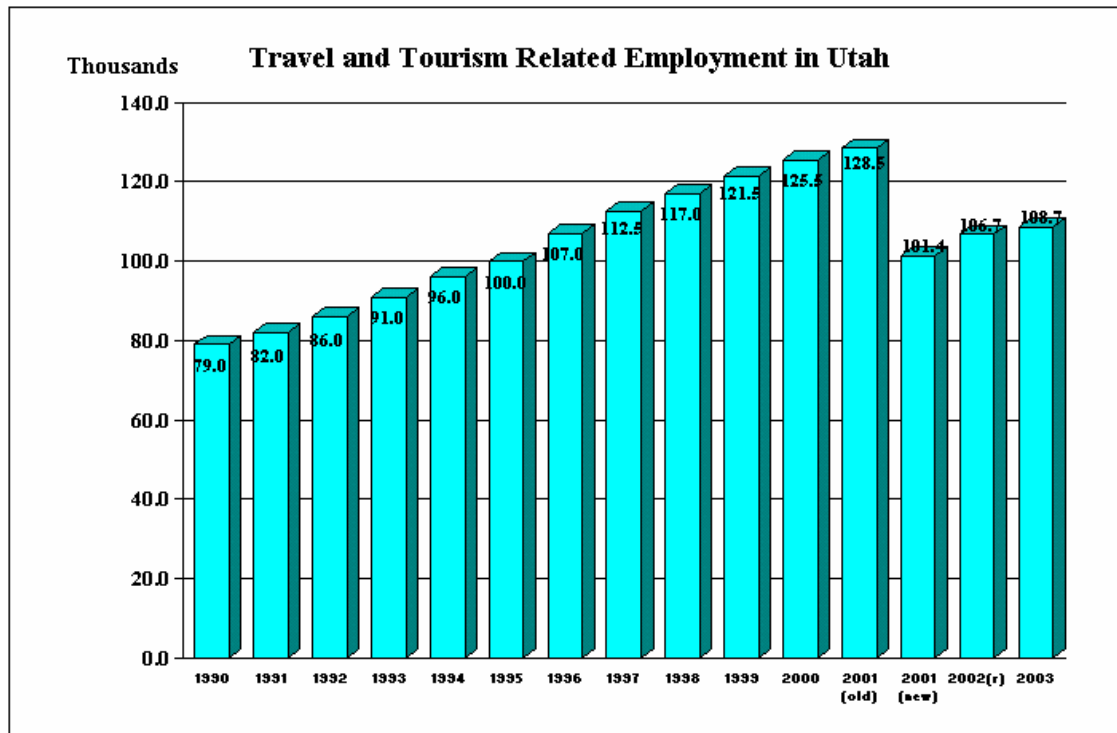
## Economic Impact of Travel & Tourism - Employment



The Department of Community and Economic Development has converted the old travel and tourism SIC codes to the new NAICS coding and updated the location quotients (the ratio of employment in each industry compared to the national average) used to determine travel and tourism related employment. Because it now seems that travel and tourism related employment and spending may fluctuate more than previously thought, and because state and national data is available on an increasingly timely basis, the hope is to update the state and county location quotients at least every other year.

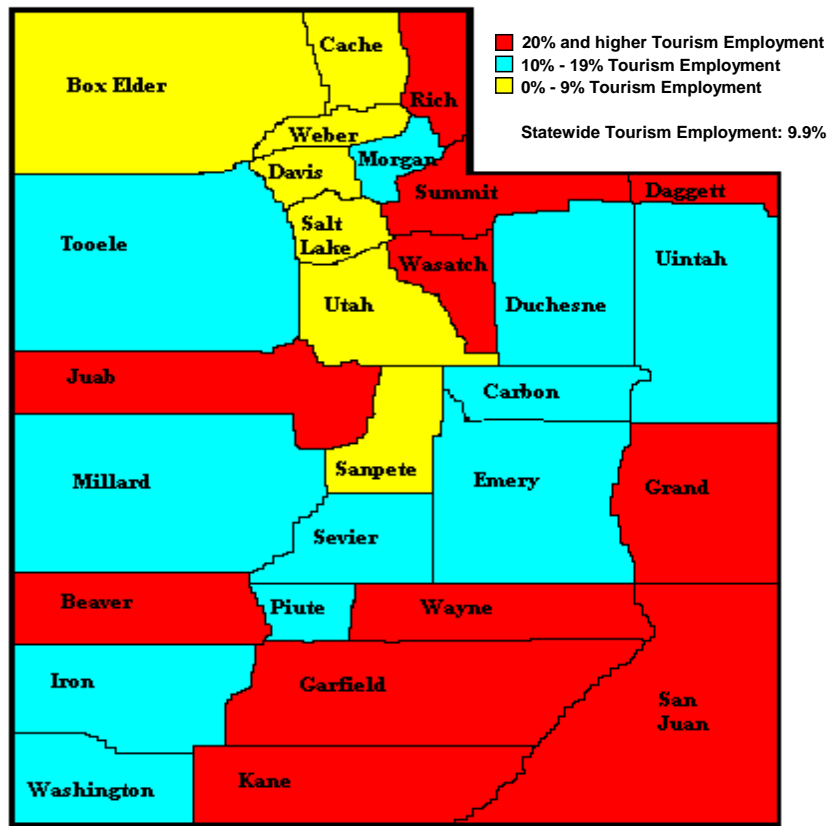
In addition to the direct travel related employment figures, statewide indirect tourism employment is calculated based on the RIMS II employment multipliers for the travel and tourism related industries included in the above model. Whereas direct tourism employment represents jobs immediately created by tourism spending, indirect and induced employment represent additional employment that occurs as the initial spending spreads through the economy. Indirect and induced jobs are created as travel industry businesses purchase goods and services from local suppliers or as travel and tourism employees spend their salaries on local goods and services.

See Appendix B for more information.



Note: 2001(o) represents statistics using a prior year's methodology (old). 2001(n) represents statistics using a new methodology. See the methodology section in the appendix for details.

## Economic Impact of Travel & Tourism - Employment



SOURCE: Utah Department of Workforce Services; adapted by Utah Division of Travel Development

Six counties - Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, Weber, Summit and Washington - account for over 75% of the measurable impacts of tourism in the state of Utah. Nonetheless, many rural Utah counties are much more dependent on tourism dollars than counties in the metro areas. Fewer employment opportunities due to a more focused economic base means that rural counties are often dependent on benefits from tourism industries. Tourism dominates the economies of counties in the northeast and southeast regions of the state, comprising a significant portion of the county's employment base, tax receipts, personal income and business profits. Although more populous and more diversified economically than other rural areas, the southwest region of the state still depends heavily on tourism. The central Utah region and the northwest region remain less dependent on tourism. The four Wasatch Front counties are responsible for the bulk of tourism's impacts in Utah. However, because of the large employment base and diversified economy of these counties, tourism makes an important, although proportionally less significant contribution to these counties than elsewhere in the state.

Overall, tourism and travel related employment accounts for nearly 10% of all non-agricultural jobs in Utah. That makes tourism the 6th largest employment sector in the state, behind other major sectors such as Trade, Transportation, Utilities; Government; Professional and Business Services; Education & Health Services; and Manufacturing.

## Tourism Dependence

% of Total Employment in Tourism Related Jobs

